

*SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS*

Replace paragraph beginning at page 9, line 1, with:

The present invention therefore also concerns a procedure for the detection of a nucleic acid which codes for FGFR-4 in case material, whereby in particular mutations of the receptor-coding nucleic acid are detected. This can for example be effected by hybridisation with oligonucleotide probes, which can specifically indicate the presence or absence of a mutation, in particular a point mutation. In this, for example a "mismatch" between mutated nucleic acid and oligonucleotide is utilised such that if a "mismatch" is present a hybridisation does not take place and hence there is no signal. Alternatively, mutations can also be detected by amplification of the nucleic acid with specific FGFR-4 PCR primers and subsequent cleavage with suitable restriction endonucleases. If for example a mutation affects the recognition sequence of a restriction endonuclease, such that for example the mutated recognition sequence is no longer recognised as a cleavage site by the restriction endonuclease, this leads to a different restriction fragment than in the non-mutated wild type. By means of the PCR, restriction fragments can be specifically detected, so that in the stated case for example a larger restriction fragment is present in the mutant compared to the wild type. Alternatively, however, a mutation can also lead to the creation of a new restriction cleavage site, as a result of which a "wild-type fragment" after cleavage with the appropriate enzyme becomes smaller in the mutant. The mutation in the transmembrane domain of FGFR-4, at position 388 of the sequence, as deposited in the EMBL Gene Bank/DDBJ under X57205, which leads to an exchange of Gly in the wild type for Arg in the mutant (SEQ ID NO: 1), concerns the recognition sequence GGWCC of the restriction endonuclease BstN1. As a result, two new restriction fragments of 80 and 29 b.p. are formed, which can inter alia be detected by restriction analysis.